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Article (Published Version)

Worker, Amanda, Blain, Camilla, Jarosz, Jozef, Chaudhuri, K Ray, Barker, Gareth J, Williams, Steve C R, Brown, Richard G, Leigh, P Nigel, Dell'Acqua, Flavio and Simmons, Andrew (2014) Diffusion tensor imaging of Parkinson's disease, multiple system atrophy and progressive supranuclear palsy: a tract-based spatial statistics study. PLoS ONE, 9 (11). e112638. ISSN 1932-6203

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Diffusion Tensor Imaging of Parkinson's Disease, Multiple System Atrophy and Progressive Supranuclear Palsy: A Tract-Based Spatial Statistics Study

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Abstract

Although often clinically indistinguishable in the early stages, Parkinson's disease (PD), Multiple System Atrophy (MSA) and Progressive Supranuclear Palsy (PSP) have distinct neuropathological changes. The aim of the current study was to identify white matter tract neurodegeneration characteristic of each of the three syndromes. Tract-based spatial statistics (TBSS) was used to perform a whole-brain automated analysis of diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) data to compare differences in fractional anisotropy (FA) and mean diffusivity (MD) between the three clinical groups and healthy control subjects. Further analyses were conducted to assess the relationship between these putative indices of white matter microstructure and clinical measures of disease severity and symptoms. In PSP, relative to controls, changes in DTI indices consistent with white matter tract degeneration were identified in the corpus callosum, corona radiata, corticospinal tract, superior longitudinal fasciculus, anterior thalamic radiation, superior cerebellar peduncle, medial lemniscus, retrolenticular and anterior limb of the internal capsule, cerebral peduncle and external capsule bilaterally, as well as the left posterior limb of the internal capsule and the right posterior thalamic radiation. MSA patients also displayed differences in the body of the corpus callosum corticospinal tract, cerebellar peduncle, medial lemniscus, anterior and superior corona radiata, posterior limb of the internal capsule and the left anterior thalamic radiation. No significant white matter abnormalities were observed in the PD group. Across groups, MD correlated positively with disease severity in all major white matter tracts. These results show widespread changes in white matter tracts in both PSP and MSA patients, even at a mid-point in the disease process, which are not found in patients with PD.

Citation: Worker A, Blain C, Jarosz J, Chaudhuri KR, Barker GJ, et al. (2014) Diffusion Tensor Imaging of Parkinson's Disease, Multiple System Atrophy and Progressive Supranuclear Palsy: A Tract-Based Spatial Statistics Study. PLoS ONE 9(11): e112638. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0112638

Editor: Jan Kassubek, University of Ulm, Germany

Received: June 18, 2014; **Accepted:** October 9, 2014; **Published:** November 18, 2014

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Data Availability: The authors confirm that all data underlying the findings are fully available without restriction. All relevant data are within the paper and its Supporting Information files.

Funding: Support for this study was provided by the NIHR Biomedical Research Centre for Mental Health and NIHR Biomedical Research Unit for Dementia at South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust and Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London. The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

Competing Interests: GJB has received honoraria for teaching for General Electric Healthcare, and acts as a consultant for IXICO. This does not alter the authors' adherence to PLOS ONE policies on sharing data and materials.

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Introduction

Parkinson's disease (PD), Multiple System Atrophy (MSA) and Progressive Supranuclear Palsy (PSP) are neurodegenerative diseases that are characterized by very similar motor symptoms, making them difficult to distinguish in the early stages [1,2], despite having distinct molecular pathology [3–5].

A range of Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) techniques have been used to identify regions of brain pathology in parkinsonian syndromes. Previous imaging studies have highlighted pathological changes in white matter, with some involvement of the cortex [6–10]. Diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) provides an

indirect insight into white matter microstructure in disease [11]. Frequently used DTI measures include fractional anisotropy (FA) (directionality of water molecule movement within white matter fibers and axons) and mean diffusivity (MD) (degree to which water molecules move within tissues). Studies utilising FA, MD and other diffusion measures in PSP have described abnormalities in the superior longitudinal fasciculus, corpus callosum [12,13] and superior cerebellar peduncles [13–17], whilst in MSA white matter abnormalities have been identified in the putamen [8] and middle cerebellar peduncles [18,19]. In non-demented PD, white matter is thought to remain largely normal [20], however there

have been reports of corpus callosum, superior cerebellar peduncles, cingulum and uncinate involvement [17].

Previous neuroimaging studies have often taken a Region of Interest (ROI) approach and few DTI studies have been carried out to characterize the whole brain white matter pathology of patients with Parkinson's Plus syndromes. Tract-Based Spatial Statistics (TBSS) is a whole-brain skeleton-based technique [21] that enables differences in measures such as FA and MD, that may reflect the microstructural properties of white matter tracts, to be identified, whilst avoiding the need for a priori regions of interest to be selected. TBSS also offers advantages over standard voxel-based analytic techniques by removing the need for spatial smoothing and minimizing the methodological pitfalls caused by misalignment and misregistration, consequently increasing the sensitivity and interpretability of findings.

The present study aimed to use TBSS to compare FA and MD values across PSP, MSA, PD and healthy controls, enabling the characterization of regions of abnormal white matter diffusion properties. We performed a series of analyses to test the hypothesis that white matter changes are present in the superior cerebellar peduncle, superior longitudinal fasciculus and corpus callosum in PSP, middle cerebellar peduncles and motor tracts in MSA, with fewer changes demonstrated in the PD group. To our knowledge this is the first study to assess PD, MSA, PSP and healthy controls in a single study using a whole brain approach.

Methods

Participants

Sixteen patients diagnosed with the Richardson's syndrome variant of PSP, seventeen with MSA and fourteen with PD, according to established criteria, [22–24] were recruited successively from the Movement Disorders Clinic at King's College Hospital and via referrals from clinicians in south east England. Both clinical variants of MSA were included; eleven probable MSA-P (predominant parkinsonian features) and five MSA-C (predominant cerebellar features). All PSP patients were classified as probable, [1] while all patients with PD fulfilled criteria for definite PD [23]. Eighteen healthy age-matched controls were also recruited (spouses and friends of patients) (see Table 1).

Ethics Statement

The project was approved by research ethics committees of King's Healthcare NHS Trust and the Institute of Psychiatry and South London and Maudsley NHS Trust. Written informed consent was given by all subjects before participation in the study.

Clinical and cognitive measures

Within 1 week of the MRI scan each participant was examined by the same clinician (CB). Disease severity was measured using Hoehn and Yahr (H&Y) [25], Schwab and England Activities of Daily Living (ADL) [26] and Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale Part III (UPDRS-III) [27]. Cerebellar ataxia and oculomotor dysfunction were assessed using the Parkinson's Plus Scale (PPS) [28]. A higher score on the UPDRS-III (0–108 points) and H&Y (stages 1–5) represents greater impairment, whilst a higher score on the Schwab and England ADL (0–100%) represents less impairment. Global cognitive function was assessed using the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) [29] and Mattis Dementia Rating Scale (DRS) [30].

Image acquisition

All images were acquired with slices parallel to the anterior commissure–posterior commissure line, on a 1.5-T Signa LX NV/

i system (General Electric, Milwaukee, WI), with actively shielded magnetic field gradients (maximum amplitude 40 mTm^{-1}). A standard quadrature birdcage head coil was used for both RF transmission and reception.

Using a multislice, peripherally gated echoplanar imaging pulse sequence, each DTI volume was acquired from 60 contiguous 2.5 mm thick slices with field of view (FOV) $240 \times 240 \text{ mm}$ and matrix size 96×96 , zero-filled to 128×128 , giving an in-plane voxel size of $1.875 \times 1.875 \text{ mm}^2$. Echo time was 107 ms, and effective repetition time was 15 R-R intervals. At each location, 7 images were acquired without diffusion weighting, together with 64 images with a weighting of $1,300 \text{ s mm}^{-2}$ applied along directions uniformly distributed in space (Jones et al, 2002). Since acquisition of DTI data were cardiac-gated, scanning time varied according to each subjects pulse rate. For most subjects, scanning time was approximately 25 minutes. A semi-automated EPI quality control procedure was used [31].

Image processing

An additional visual inspection of diffusion data was further used to exclude data that did not meet quality requirements; one MSA patient and one healthy control subject were excluded due to corrupted scans. Data were then processed using ExploreDTI [32] to correct for the effects of eddy current distortions and head motion. For each subject the b-matrix was then re-oriented to provide a more accurate estimate of tensor orientations. The diffusion-tensor was estimated using a non-linear least square approach, with FA and MD calculated from the diffusion-tensor. Voxel-wise statistical analysis of FA and MD was carried out using TBSS v1.2 (tract-based spatial statistics) (<http://www.fmrib.ox.ac.uk/fsl/tbss/>) [21,33,34] to compare groups. First, each fractional anisotropy image was registered to standard MNI space using the non-linear registration tool in FSL (FNIRT), resulting in a standardised version of each FA image. These steps were repeated for the mean diffusivity data. A voxel-wise average of all subjects was used to create a study-specific mean fractional anisotropy image, which was then 'skeletonized' to create a mean fractional anisotropy skeleton, representing the centres of all white matter tracts. To exclude low anisotropic regions in the skeleton, a fractional anisotropy threshold of 0.2 was applied.

Statistical Analysis

Clinical Variables. Clinical variables were analysed using SPSS (version 20); one-way ANOVA with built-in post-hoc Bonferroni tests were used to assess between-group differences in age, duration of disease, UPDRS-III and cognitive measures (MMSE and DRS scores). Post-hoc t-tests were also performed to assess the difference in age between the PSP group and each other group.

A Kruskal-Wallis test was run to determine if there were differences between H&Y, Schwab and England ADL, PPS Oculomotor and Cerebellar scores between clinical groups. Pairwise comparisons were performed using Dunn's (1964) procedure with a Bonferroni correction for multiple comparisons.

Image Analysis. Whole-brain statistical analyses were performed using Randomise v2.1 (FSL). Differences in FA and MD between groups were assessed using a two-sample t test to compare FA and MD values. Clinical groups were first compared with a healthy control population, and then further compared to each other. Additional analyses were run on all subjects as a single group to assess associations between FA and MD values and measures of disease severity (H Schwab and England ADL; UDRS-III), PPS cerebellar and oculomotor scores and cognition (MMSE; DRS).

Table 1. Demographic and clinical data of control subjects and patients with PD, MSA and PSP.

	Control (n = 17)	PD (n = 14)	MSA (n = 16)	PSP (n = 16)	P-value
Age, mean (SD)	63.9 (8.4)	64.7 (6.9)	62.3 (7.3)	69.2 (6.2)	0.056
Sex, M:F	9:8	7:7	8:8	6:10	NA
Disease duration, mean (SD)	NA	6.6 (2.0)	5.1 (2.7)	5.2 (2.5)	0.181
H&Y* median score (range)	NA	2.5 (2.0–3.0)	3.0 (2.5–5.0)	4.0 (3.0–4.0)	<0.001
Schwab and England ADL* median score (range)	NA	90% (80–100%)	60% (40–80%)	45% (20–80%)	<0.01
UPDRS III, *mean +/- SD (range)	NA	21.8+/-9.6 (5–38)	37.6+/-13.5 (12–62)	35.9+/-6.6 (24–47)	<0.001
Oculomotor Score, †median (range)	NA	0 (0–3)	1.5 (0–5)	16 (7–20)	<0.001
Cerebellar Score, †median (range)	NA	0 (0–2)	7.5 (0–13)	2 (0–6)	<0.05
MMSE, mean (SD)	29 (1)	29.5 (1.1)	28 (2.7)	26 (2.7)	<0.001
DRS, mean (SD)	140 (3.4)	140 (2.9)	135.4 (8.9)	126 (10.2)	<0.001

*For patients taking levodopa drug treatment, scores given in the 'on' state.

†From Parkinson's Plus Scale (Cerebellar Score, maximum 24; Oculomotor Score, maximum 21).

MSA = multiple systems atrophy; PSP = progressive supranuclear palsy; PD = Parkinson's disease; MSA-P = multiple system atrophy parkinsonian variant; MSA-C = multiple system atrophy cerebellar variant; H&Y = Hoehn and Yahr; ADL = activities of daily living; UPDRS III = Unified Parkinson Disease Rating Scale—part III; MMSE = Mini Mental State Examination; DRS = Mattis Dementia Rating Scale.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0112638.t001

Age and gender were de-meaned before analysis and used as covariates of no-interest within the voxel-based analysis. Threshold-free cluster enhancement (TFCE) was used in all statistical comparisons to correct for multiple comparisons across space; a non-parametric permutation test was used, in which group membership was permuted 5000 times to generate a null distribution for each contrast. Due to the number of statistical tests carried out an additional Bonferroni correction for multiple comparisons was applied dividing the alpha value by the number of tests each data set was included in. To localize significant voxel effects, contrast maps were subdivided according to the 48 regions of the JHU-ICBM-DTI-81 white matter atlas [35], allowing identification of regions of significance and peak voxels within clusters.

Results

Demographic and clinical variables

Diagnostic groups did not differ significantly in age, gender or disease duration in one-way ANOVA analyses. However, post hoc t-tests showed that the PSP group is significantly older than the MSA ($p = 0.007$) and HC ($p = 0.048$) groups. The PD group scored lower than the MSA and PSP groups on measures of disease severity; H&Y ($p \leq 0.001$), Schwab and England ADL ($p \leq 0.01$) and UPDRS III ($p \leq 0.001$). The MSA group had more severe cerebellar dysfunction ($p \leq 0.05$) than the other two clinical groups, while the PSP group had more severe oculomotor dysfunction ($p \leq 0.001$) and greater cognitive impairment; MMSE ($p \leq 0.001$) and DRS ($p \leq 0.001$) (Table 1).

PD, MSA and PSP versus healthy controls

First, the white matter maps of each clinical group (PD, MSA, PSP) were compared individually with the maps of age-matched healthy control subjects.

PSP. These comparisons revealed regions of reduced FA in PSP in the corpus callosum, anterior and superior corona radiata, superior longitudinal fasciculus/arcuate, and corticospinal tract bilaterally as well as the left posterior corona radiata (Figure 1; Table 2). Regions of increased MD were found in the PSP group in the corpus callosum, superior corona radiata, anterior thalamic radiation, superior cerebellar peduncle, medial lemniscus, cerebral peduncle and posterior limb of the internal capsule bilaterally (Figure 1; Table 3).

MSA. MSA patients showed increased MD in the corticospinal tract, middle and inferior cerebellar peduncles, and medial lemniscus (Figure 2; Table 3).

PD. There were no significant differences between the PD patients and healthy controls.

All results are Bonferroni corrected (corrected alpha = 0.0167).

Clinical group comparisons

PSP vs PD. Reduced FA was identified in the PSP group when compared to PD in the corpus callosum, corona radiata, corticospinal tract, anterior thalamic radiation, superior cerebellar peduncle, external capsule, retrolenticular and anterior limb of the internal capsule bilaterally, as well as the right superior longitudinal fasciculus, left posterior limb of the internal capsule and the right posterior thalamic radiation (Figure 1; Table 2). Increased MD was also seen in PSP compared to PD, affecting the corpus callosum, corona radiata, superior cerebellar peduncles, anterior thalamic radiation, superior longitudinal fasciculus, medial lemniscus, cerebral peduncle, posterior and anterior limbs of the internal capsule and the external capsule bilaterally (Figure 1; Table 3).

MSA vs PD. When compared to PD the MSA group displayed reduced FA in the body of the corpus callosum, anterior corona radiata, corticospinal tract, middle and inferior cerebellar peduncles, medial lemniscus, and posterior limb of the internal

Table 2. White matter regions of fractional anisotropy changes between PSP, MSA, PD and HC.

Region	Coordinates			PSP<HC	PSP<PD	MSA<PD
	X	Y	Z	P-value	P-value	P-value
Corpus callosum						
Genu	4	27	0	0.0008	0.0002	
Body	1	-21	23	0.0006	0.0002	0.0106
Splenium	-18	-47	27	0.0008	0.0002	
Corona Radiata						
Left anterior	-17	22	29	0.0011	0.0004	0.0166
Right anterior	18	16	29	0.0006	0.0002	0.0124
Left superior	-18	11	33	0.0008	0.0004	
Right superior	19	12	33	0.0006	0.0002	
Left posterior	-19	-33	33	0.0008	0.0023	
Right posterior	29	-57	20		0.0072	
Corticospinal						
Right	20	-31	50	0.0008	0.0006	0.0032
Left	-6	-55	-20	0.0008	0.0092	0.0032
Longitudinal fasciculus						
Left superior	-36	-31	34	0.0155		
Right superior	39	-6	30	0.0004	0.0006	
Thalamic radiation						
Right anterior	6	-13	14		0.0036	
Left anterior	-4	-14	14		0.0036	0.0096
Cerebellar peduncle						
Left superior	-7	-45	-29		0.0038	
Right superior	7	47	-32		0.0038	
Middle	14	-35	-30			0.0021
Left inferior	-11	-46	-30			0.0021
Right inferior	13	-46	-30			0.0021
Pontine crossing tract	2	-31	-30			0.0017
Lemniscus						
Left medial	-6	-38	-30			0.0025
Right medial	6	-37	-30			0.0025
External Capsule						
Left	-28	14	0		0.0062	
Right	31	12	0		0.0072	
Internal Capsule						
Left retrolenticular	-29	-21	0		0.0104	
Right retrolenticular	38	-28	0		0.0068	
Left posterior limb	-20	-14	0		0.0072	0.0077
Right posterior limb	19	-10	0			0.0196
Left anterior limb	-10	5	0		0.0072	0.0098
Right anterior limb	10	5	0		0.0134	
Thalamic Radiation						
Right posterior	30	-60	0		0.0068	

All results reported at $p < 0.05$, TFCE and Bonferroni corrected (corrected alpha = 0.0167).
doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0112638.t002

capsule bilaterally, as well as the left anterior limb of the internal capsule and left anterior thalamic radiation (Figure 2; Table 2). Increased MD was found in the superior corona radiata, corticospinal tract, superior, middle and inferior cerebellar

peduncles, posterior limb of the internal capsule, cerebral peduncle and the external capsule bilaterally (Figure 2; Table 3).

PSP vs MSA. The PSP group showed increased MD when compared to MSA in the anterior thalamic radiation and superior cerebellar peduncles (Figure 1; Table 2).

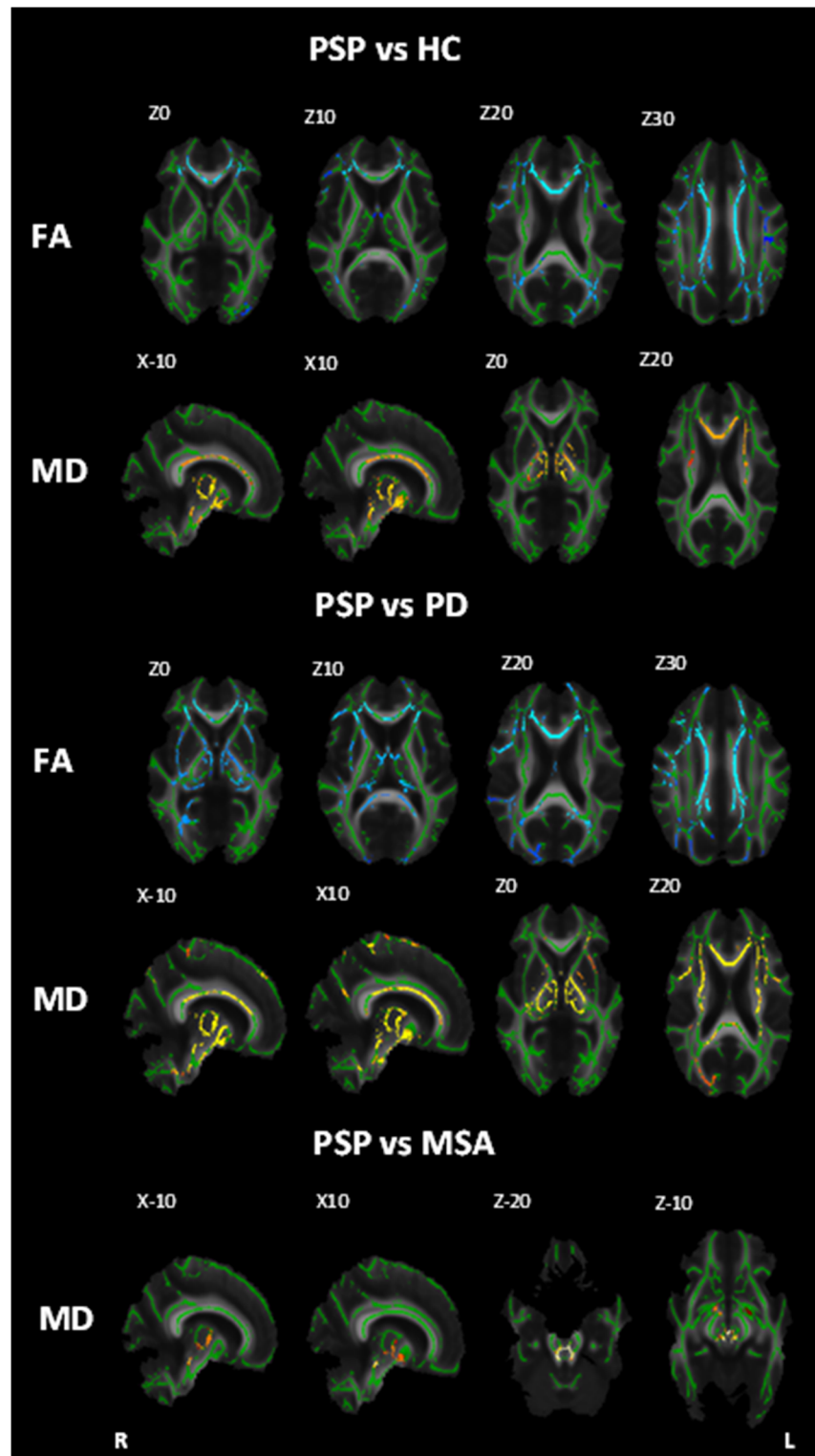


Figure 1. White matter maps showing regions of significant decreased fractional anisotropy and increased mean diffusivity in PSP patients when compared to healthy controls, PD and MSA (Bonferroni corrected $\alpha = 0.0167$). Background image corresponds to the mean fractional anisotropy image of all subjects in standard MNI152 space (radiological view). Fractional anisotropy white matter skeleton is represented by green voxels. Blue voxels represent regions of decreased FA and yellow voxels represent regions of increased MD in the PSP group. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0112638.g001

Table 3. White matter regions of mean diffusivity changes between PSP, MSA, PD and HC.

Region	Coordinates			HC<PSP		HC<MSA		PD<PSP		PD<MSA		MSA<PSP	
	X	Y	Z	P-value		P-value		P-value		P-value		P-value	
Corpus Callosum													
Body	0	14	20	0.005									
Genu	2	26	10	0.006				0.0002					
Splenium	14	-36	26	0.005				0.0002					
Corona Radiata													
Left anterior	-26	30	12										
Right anterior	27	26	12					0.0002					
Left superior	-27	7	26	0.0145				0.0008		0.0040			
Right superior	27	9	26	0.0145				0.0002		0.0040			
Left posterior	-26	-32	27					0.0002					
Right posterior	26	-31	27					0.0013					
Corticospinal													
Left	-10	-23	-24			0.0028				0.0004			
Right	10	-27	-27			0.0017				0.0004			
Longitudinal fasciculus													
Left superior	-32	-29	39					0.0006					
Right superior	35	4	27					0.0002					
Thalamic radiation													
Left anterior	4	-19	-7	0.0008				0.0002					
Right anterior	-6	-19	-1	0.0013				0.0002				0.0028	0.0023
Cerebellar peduncle													
Left superior	-3	-29	-19	0.0006				0.0002		0.0025			
Right superior	4	-29	-19	0.0011				0.0002		0.0008		0.0021	
Left inferior	-8	-53	-21			0.0015				0.0002		0.0021	
Right inferior	8	-53	-21			0.0013				0.0002			
Middle	14	-35	-31			0.0008				0.0002			
Pontine crossing tract	4	-30	-28			0.0015				0.0002			
Lemniscus													
Left medial	-5	-35	-26	0.0008		0.0017		0.0002					
Right medial	6	-35	-25	0.0008		0.0008		0.0002					
Cerebral peduncle													
Left	-10	-26	-12	0.0013				0.0002		0.0008			
Right	12	-25	-12	0.0013				0.0002		0.0008			
Internal Capsule													

Table 3. Cont.

Region	Coordinates			HC<PSP		PD<PSP		PD<MSA		MSA<PSP	
	X	Y	Z	P-value		P-value		P-value		P-value	
Left posterior limb	-10	-8	0	0.0013		0.0002		0.0041			
Right posterior limb	11	-8	0	0.0021		0.0002		0.0041			
Left anterior limb	-10	0	0			0.0002					
Right anterior limb	10	0	0			0.0002					
External capsule											
Right	33	-20	0			0.0028		0.0028			
Left	-30	-13	14			0.0028		0.0041			

All results reported at $p < 0.05$, TFCE and Bonferroni corrected (corrected alpha 0.0167).
doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0112638.t003

There were no regions in which PD showed significantly reduced FA or decreased MD compared to either MSA or PSP. All results passed bonferroni correction (corrected alpha = 0.0167).

Relationship between FA and MD values and clinical variables

Measures of disease severity showed significant correlation with MD values after Bonferroni correction. Disease severity as measured by the Schwab and England ADL correlated negatively with MD values in all main white matter tracts that showed changes in this study (see Table 2 and 3) with a right lateralisation of the corona radiata, corpus callosum and superior longitudinal fasciculus (Figure 3). MD values in the middle cerebellar peduncles also correlated positively with scores on the H&Y scale of disease severity (Figure 3).

Radial and Axial Diffusivity

As requested by one of the reviewers additional analyses were undertaken to assess group differences in radial and axial diffusivity. As these measures were not part of the hypothesis for this study we have included these results (see Table S1 and S2).

Discussion

To our knowledge this is the first study to investigate DTI indices consistent with white matter microstructural properties using a whole-brain automated technique to directly compare PD, MSA, PSP and healthy control subjects. We demonstrate changes in FA and MD measures that are consistent with white matter tract degeneration in PSP encompassing all of the main white matter tracts including the corpus callosum, superior longitudinal fasciculus, superior cerebellar peduncles and cingulum, in line with recent reports [12–17,36]. These results support the work of Agosta and colleagues, whilst also identifying additional regions that may be implicated in the disease process by using an exploratory whole-brain approach that does not rely on a priori regions of interest. Other regions showing changes in PSP included the corona radiata, thalamic radiation, medial lemniscus, cerebral peduncle, internal capsule and the external capsule. In MSA changes reflecting white matter tract degeneration were observed in the middle and inferior cerebellar peduncle, corticospinal tract, lemniscus, cerebral peduncle, left posterior limb of the internal capsule and left external capsule. Consistent with previous studies, white matter was found to be intact in PD [20,37–39].

Of particular interest is the superior cerebellar peduncles in PSP which showed significant changes that may be reflective of neurodegeneration. In contrast, patients with MSA displayed significant changes in the middle and inferior cerebellar peduncles compared to healthy controls and in the superior, middle and inferior cerebellar peduncles when compared with PD. These results are in line with a previous study that has reported the ability to differentiate between patients with PD, MSA and PSP based on diffusion measures in the middle cerebellar peduncles [9] – a region that appears to be particularly affected in MSA. In this study, MD values across the cerebellar peduncle also correlated with patients H&Y and Schwab and England ADL scores; measures of disease severity, which may mean that degeneration in this region could be used to assess disease progression and that cerebellar peduncle diffusion measures along with a network of other regions of high significance such as the corpus callosum and corona radiata may have the potential to be used to discriminate between MSA and PSP. Furthermore, these results confirm that degeneration of these tracts does not occur in PD.

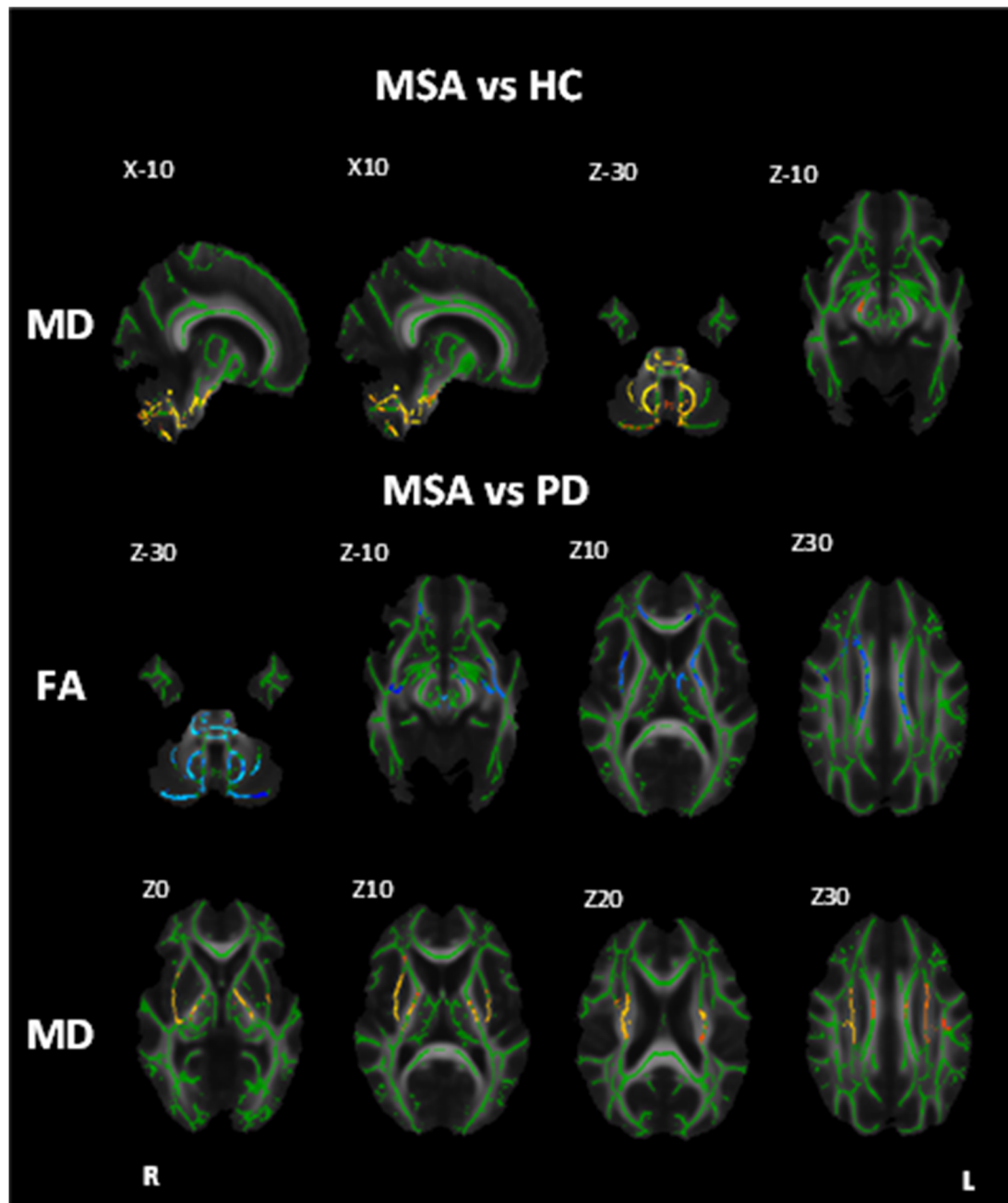


Figure 2. White matter maps showing regions of significant decreased fractional anisotropy and increased mean diffusivity in MSA patients when compared to healthy controls and PD (Bonferroni corrected alpha = 0.0167). Background image corresponds to the mean fractional anisotropy image of all subjects in standard MNI152 space (radiological view). Fractional anisotropy white matter skeleton is represented by green voxels. Blue voxels represent regions of decreased FA and yellow voxels represent regions of increased MD in the PSP group.
doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0112638.g002

Interestingly, superior cerebellar peduncles abnormalities in PSP relative to PD, MSA and control subjects were found only for MD value, while reduced FA identified greater changes in the left peduncle relative to PD. This discrepancy between fractional anisotropy and mean diffusivity results could be due to differences in fiber architecture between subjects leading to increased variability of fractional anisotropy across groups – fiber architecture is a major determinant of anisotropy in healthy brains [40]. Mean diffusivity may provide a more direct measure of neuronal

integrity because it is believed to be less affected by the fiber architecture or its structural organisation.

Significantly reduced FA and MD were observed in PSP in the genu, body and splenium of the corpus callosum. These results are more widespread than in previous studies that have reported only partial involvement of the corpus callosum [12,14,36,41]. The fibres of the genu of the corpus callosum provide connections to the premotor and supplementary motor areas of the superior frontal gyrus – regions of grey matter that have been previously implicated in the disease [12,42,43] whilst the splenium of the

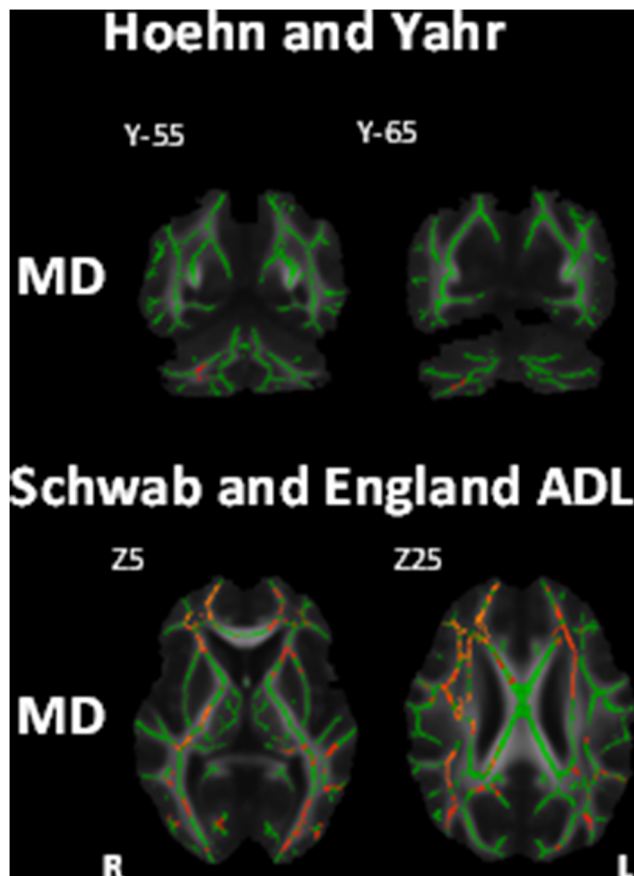


Figure 3. White matter maps showing regions of significant correlation between mean diffusivity and measures of disease severity (Bonferroni corrected $\alpha=0.0167$). Top row coronal view, bottom row axial view. Background image corresponds to the mean fractional anisotropy image of all subjects in standard MNI152 space (radiological view). Fractional anisotropy white matter skeleton is represented by green voxels. Blue voxels represent regions of decreased FA and yellow voxels represent regions of increased MD in the PSP group.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0112638.g003

corpus callosum communicates somatosensory information between the parietal lobe and visual centre of the occipital lobe. FA and MD values in the corpus callosum did not correlate with any clinical variables. It could be that loss of integrity in these white matter tracts is a result of Wallerian degeneration, a secondary degeneration of axons following cortical grey matter atrophy in regions that have been found to be related to clinical symptoms and severity.

An alternative explanation to Wallerian degeneration could be activated microglia or tau deposition causing changes to the microstructural properties of these white matter tracts. The pattern of degeneration of white matter tracts in PSP seen in this study is consistent with the pattern of activated microglia found in a previous study [44]. The activation of microglia is a reactive response to pathology [45] and so is likely to indicate where pathology exists but not the cause of it. The presence of microglia in white matter tracts has been shown to correlate with tau burden in the cerebral peduncle and internal capsule, but not the superior cerebellar peduncle where microglial presence was higher. Thus in some regions microglia may become active in response to tau related pathology, whilst in others microgliosis may be related to degeneration that is not associated with tau

pathology, but another cause of initial degeneration, with microgliosis leading to further tissue pathology [46]. Similarly, in MSA, both activated microglia and glial cytoplasmic inclusion (GCI) are present in affected white matter tracts [44,47,48]. Further pathological studies are required to understand the impact of protein dysfunction, microgliosis and Wallerian degeneration on white matter integrity in these populations.

This study additionally identified lateralisation of FA changes in regions including the left posterior corona radiata, right superior longitudinal fasciculus and right posterior thalamic radiation in PSP and in the left anterior thalamic radiation, left anterior limb of the internal capsule in MSA patients. Hemispheric lateralisation has not been well studied in these patient samples and has not been reported in previous studies of this nature, thus these results will need to be verified in a larger sample size to ensure that this lateralisation is not an artefact.

Our study has a number of strengths. This is the first study to explore differences and similarities of DTI indices that are indicative of white matter tract degeneration in PD, MSA and PSP populations in a single study. Secondly, this is the first study to apply a whole-brain automated technique in these populations, avoiding the use of a priori defined ROIs. TBSS offers several other advantages over other methods, for example it removes the need for spatial smoothing and minimises the methodological pitfalls caused by misalignment and misregistration, consequently improving the sensitivity and interpretability of findings. The main limitation of this study is the sample size for each clinical group, the statistical power of the study would be increased with larger group sizes. In addition, results may have been affected by the slightly older age of the PSP patients, thus age was included as a nuisance factor in all analyses to account for this difference. It would also have been beneficial to run a battery of neuropsychological tests on all subjects to rule out confounding effects due to other disorders or conditions. Due to the inclusion of a series of statistical tests with the four groups, a Bonferroni correction was applied which is likely to have reduced the power of the results. Finally, in this study both subtypes MSA-C and MSA-P patients were included as a single MSA group, it is possible that there are subtle pathological differences between these groups, thus in future it would be interesting to look at both of these subtypes as separate groups.

It is clear from this study that in the established disease state PSP patients have profound and widespread white matter alterations. Similarly, MSA patients also display white matter changes in the later stages of the disease. Despite PD patients having longer mean disease duration than MSA and PSP, they scored significantly lower on measures of disease severity and displayed unaffected white matter. This evidence, along with positive correlations between disease severity and white matter changes, provides evidence for slower neurodegeneration along with slower symptom progression [1] in PD compared to other Parkinsonian syndromes. This study provides a comprehensive characterisation of white matter alterations in MSA and PSP that may be used to identify regions of particular interest in future studies assessing early stage disease and may in future aid in the identification of an *in vivo* biomarker. In conclusion, this work provides evidence for widespread changes in FA and MD that are consistent with white matter neurodegeneration in both MSA and PSP patients, whilst white matter remains preserved in PD. These disruptions are particularly evident in the cerebellar peduncles, supratentorial regions and association fibers.

Supporting Information

Table S1 White matter regions of radial diffusivity changes between PSP, MSA, PD and HC. All results reported at $p < 0.05$, TFCE corrected. (DOCX)

Table S2 White matter regions of axial diffusivity changes between PSP, MSA, PD and HC. All results reported at $p < 0.05$, TFCE corrected. (DOCX)

Acknowledgments

The authors thank the people affected by MSA, PSP, and PD and healthy volunteers for their participation. They also thank consultant colleagues

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from the King's College Hospital Movement Disorders Group and south England for referring patients, and the Neuroprotection and Natural History in PSP and MSA (NNIPPS) consortium for allowing them to use the Parkinson's Plus Scale.

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Conceived and designed the experiments: CB KRC PNL AS. Performed the experiments: CB JJ KRC GJB SCRW RGB PNL AS. Analyzed the data: AW FD AS. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: AW FD AS. Contributed to the writing of the manuscript: AW FD AS. Critically revised the manuscript and approved final version: CB JJ KRC GJB SCRW RGB PNL.

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